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PREACHED BEFORE THE

BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY,

IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BRISTOL,

ON TUESDAY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, 1786,

BEING THEIR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY.

By THOMAS POWYS, A. M.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, AND ONE OF THE
PREBENDARIES OF BRISTOL.

PREACHED BY THEIR APPOINTMENT.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

B R I S T O L :

PRINTED BY COCKING AND RUDHALL, IN SMALL-STREET.

MDCCCLXXXVI.

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ANNO DOMINI 1786.

TO THE
PRESIDENT,
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
STEWARDS,
COMMITTEE,
AND
GOVERNORS,
OF THE
BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY,

THIS SERMON
PREACHED BY THEIR APPOINTMENT,

AND PUBLISHED AT THEIR UNANIMOUS REQUEST,

IS, WITH GREAT RESPECT, DEDICATED

BY THEIR FAITHFUL,

AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

THOMAS POWYS.

August 5, 1786.

TO THE
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VICE-PRESIDENT,
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COMMITTEE,
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GOVERNORS,
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THIS SERMON
PREACHED BY THEIR APPOINTMENT,
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THOMAS POWYS.

August 3. 1786.

But he surely can have no Difficulties of this kind to en-
~~counter, who is called upon to speak upon a Subject, in~~

now am;—for I am called upon to speak upon a Subject, in
favour of which do not
PROVERBS, Chap. iii. Verse 27.

fall in with the Sentiments (I should hope) of all my
And hence, besides which I have this farther Advantage
*Withhold not good from them to whom it is due; when it is in the
power of thine hand to do it.*

volence, I can illustrate the Beauty, and Utility of the Virtues I
recommend, by a Reference to living Examples, in the Persons

THAT Prejudice, which bad Men are apt to imbibe them-
selves, and with which, they endeavour, to inspire others,
against the Ministers of the Gospel, arises. I am persuaded, in a
great measure, from the nature of the Doctrine which they are
commissioned to preach—Lessons of Humility, Patience, Self-
denial, and Repentance, are ill calculated to engage the at-
tention, and conciliate the good-will of the proud, the revenge-
ful, the voluptuous, and the reprobate. Whenever therefore
we are led by the Duties of our Profession, to expose and cen-
sure the Vices of the Age, we speak under that Disadvantage,
which usually attends those who bring unwelcome Tidings. For
little doth it avail, for the Purposes of Conviction, that Truth,
Reason, and Religion are on the Side of the Speaker, if Preju-
dice, Passion, and Infidelity are against him,

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But he surely can have no Difficulties of this Kind to encounter, he surely will rather be heard with some degree of partial Attention, how undistinguished soever his Abilities, and how artless soever his Language may be, who is circumstanced as I now am;—for I am called upon to speak upon a Subject, in favour of which I can produce no Arguments, which do not fall in with the Sentiments (I should hope) of ALL my Audience; besides which, I have this farther Advantage, that whilst I deliver Precepts of Humanity, Charity, and Benevolence, I can illustrate the Beauty, and Utility of the Virtues I recommend, by a Reference to living Examples, in the Persons of the first Projectors and Promoters of that excellent Institution, for the Encouragement, and Support of which, we are now assembled.—An Institution, founded on so truly Christian, so truly patriotic Principles, that whilst it commands the Approbation of every tender Heart, it implores (and I hope not in vain), the Assistance of every generous Hand.

The Doctrine contained in the Words of the Text is so obvious to every Understanding, that they need no Explanation. Whatever pretences Men may devise, to evade the Practice of what is here enjoined, the Justice and Equity of the Precept itself, cannot be denied; which is simply this: That according to the Powers which God hath given us, we are to assist those, who

who are, by the same God who gave us those Powers, placed in a Situation to need our Assistance.

That a difference of Stations, and Circumstances, amongst the Members of every civilized State is of God's Appointment, I suppose will not be denied.—Such an Oeconomy is necessary, both upon a political and a religious Account. It is necessary upon a political Account, because, without Subordination, there can be no government; and if there be no difference of Stations and Circumstances, there will be no Subordination.—It is necessary upon a religious Account, because, where there is no Trial, there is no Merit; whereas the different Stations and Circumstances of Life, give room for the Trial and Display of the several Virtues, the Practice of which more particularly belongs to each different Situation. If Men had been put upon an exact Equality, with Respect to Circumstances and Abilities, none could have pleaded that Merit, which the Poor now may, from Patience and Resignation; none could have distinguished themselves, as the Rich now may, by Charity and Benevolence.

Taking Things then as we see them ordered and disposed by God's wise Providence, we shall find that it is as much every Man's Interest, as it is his Duty, to do good to those who are differently circumstanced from himself: Because God hath made all Ranks of Men, as well as Individuals, so dependent upon

each other, and so necessary to each other, that every one is bound to give that Assistance and Support, which it is essential to his Welfare, and indeed to his Existence, that he should in his Turn receive.

It would, in fact, be very difficult to justify the Ways of God to Man, in the promiscuous Distribution of good and ill in this Life, upon any other Principle, than an Assurance, that the *Rich and the Poor* are hereafter to *meet together* before that *Lord who is the Maker of them all*: And that the Inquiry will then be, what Number of Talents was entrusted to each to trade with, and what use he has made of them, since on this will depend his Fate, when his heavenly Master comes to reckon with him.

When I said that the Arguments, by which I should support the Doctrine of the Text, of Charity, and Benevolence in Proportion to our respective Abilities, would be such, as would, I trusted, fall in with the Sentiments of *all* my Audience; I said it upon a candid Presumption, that very few, if any, are so hardy and perverse, as to oppose, what can so readily be shewn, to be consonant to the Dictates of Nature, Wisdom, and Religion.

To shew that Humanity and Benevolence are consonant to the Dictates of untutored Nature, we must look back for an Exam-

ple

ple of these Virtues, to those Ages prior to God's Revelation of his Will, by *Moses*. And it so happens, that a more apt Example, or one better suited to the Circumstances of our present Meeting cannot be met with, than that which *Moses* himself presents. Who, when a deserted Child, was saved from perishing by the Daughter of that King, whose edict doomed to death every male Child of the Israelites. This compassionate Princess, regardless of the national Prejudice of her Countrymen against the Israelites, unawed by the Edict of her King and Father, threw aside every other Consideration, when a helpless Object of Distress, excited her Compassion.—That Tenderness, which Nature has made the amiable Characteristic of her Sex, prevailed, she rescued the Child from immediate Destruction, she watched over, and provided for it with truly parental Affection, and proved in the Hand of Heaven, the Instrument of saving him, who afterwards stood distinguished as the Mediator of God's Covenant with his chosen People.—It is impossible to ascribe this Act of Benevolence to any other Motive, than that tender Impulse, by which, Nature prompts every human Being to feel for the distressed. Interest, Avarice, Cunning, and all the Train of mean ungenerous Passions may so far prevail, as to make the Hand withhold its Bounty; but they can never extinguish the first genuine Feelings of the Heart.

The Station and Character of the Royal Author of the Tale might make it unnecessary to appeal to any other Authority to prove how consonant the Precept therein given, to extend our
And
good

And here let it be observed, that he who refuses to relieve the Helpless, he who withholds good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the Power of his Hand to do it, is considered as acting in a Manner so unbecoming that Rank, which God had assigned him in the Scale of Creation, that Language degrades him from it; and levels him with the Brutes, by filling him *inhuman*.

Nature, that is, the God of Nature, never formed an unfeeling Heart; a mistaken Self-love is the Source from whence springs that unconcern which some *appear* to feel at the Calamities of others; I say, *appear* to feel, because, I am persuaded, that the same Sensations naturally arise in the Breast of every one, at the Sight of an Object of Compassion: But those who have not made the Experiment, are apt to fear lest they should lessen the Means of their own personal Gratifications, by administering to the Wants of others—not aware, as it should seem, that the *Mind* is, at least, as susceptible of Gratifications as *the Body*: Whereas, (independent of all Considerations of future Rewards) the Self-satisfaction arising from a Review of Acts of Charity and Benevolence, is in itself, superior to, and more permanent than, any Gratification that Passion lusts after, or Luxury can purchase.

The Station and Character of the Royal Author of the Text might make it unnecessary to appeal to any other Authority, to prove how consonant the Precept therein given, to extend our
good

good Offices to all who have a Claim upon us for them, is to the Principles of Wisdom and sound Policy. As a King, it was his Duty to be attentive to the Welfare of his Subjects of all Degrees, and being endued with that superior Wisdom, which he asked, and received as the best Gift of Heaven, he was capable of judging what would best promote their Welfare: He could not but notice the Hardships, to which the friendless and unprotected stood exposed, and he must have been sensible, that unless those in the higher Ranks of Life, instead of oppressing them, did what in them lay to alleviate their Distresses, the Powers of the State, would be proportionably weakened, by the Unwillingness, and indeed frequently the Inability of his Subjects in the lower Ranks of Life, to contribute their Share, to the Exercise of those Duties, which are respectively due from all Ranks of Men, to the Government under which they live.

The Emperors of one of the greatest People the World has ever seen, how much soever they might glory in Titles derived from conquered Nations, thought all their other Titles defective without the Addition of *Father of their Country*; acknowledging hereby their Obligation, and professing their Determination, to watch over their Subjects with a truly parental Affection, to be attentive to observe their Wants and Distresses, and ready on every Occasion to relieve them.

And

And such a Value did that wise People set on the Lives of their fellow Citizens, that a particular Wreath was decreed to grace the brows of him, who contributed to the good of the Community, by saving the Life of an Individual. If this Distinction was thought due to him, who saved *one fellow Citizen* from Destruction, far superior Honours are due to those Members of a State, whose extensive Charity is employed in saving Numbers of helpless fellow Subjects from Distress and Ruin.

As I reserve *my applications* for another Part of this Discourse, I leave that which now offers itself to be made by my Hearers.

Instead of using Arguments to prove how indissoluble a Connexion there is between our Duty to God, and our Duty to our Neighbour, in other Words, between Religion and Charity, and how unmeaning and vain are all our Professions of loving God, unless we love our Brethren also, I refer you to an attentive Perusal of the 25th Chapter of St. *Matthew*.—That Chapter contains the Account, which our *Saviour* immediately before his Separation from his Disciples, was pleased to give of his intended Method of proceeding at his second Coming to judge the World.—It seems from this Account, that the principal Article of inquiry at that awful Period, will be, how far we have employed such Powers as God hath given us, in promoting the welfare, and alleviating the Distress of our fellow Creatures. He could not

possibly

possibly have set this Matter in a stronger Light than he has done, by declaring that he will resent and punish every inhuman uncharitable Act, and will accept and reward every humane and benevolent Act done to a Brother Christian, as done to himself.

It is, I fear, seldom considered, as it ought, what an important Charge, God is here represented as having entrusted to those who have much of this World's good.

His Providence, we see, governs human Affairs by one great general Plan; and as he does not think fit always by the Exertion of a particular Providence to remove those Objections which are apt to strike us, when we observe the irregularity which occasionally prevails, with respect to the outward Condition and Circumstances of Individuals; we are to conclude, that the Rich are stationed here upon Earth, as his Ministers and Representatives, whose Duty it is neither idly to waste, nor fraudulently and avaritiously to appropriate to themselves, those Means of doing good, which they only hold in Trust, for the Benefit of those who stand in need of them, and for their faithful Expenditure of which they must give a strict Account to their heavenly Master.

If, from what has been said, it appears, as I trust it does, that to withhold good from those to whom it is due, is repugnant to the Dictates of Nature, the Maxims of sound Policy, and the Precepts

of our Holy Religion; it remains for me to shew that the Objects of that Charity which it is my office to recommend, come in a particular Manner under the Description of *Those to whom good is due*, upon the Principles above stated; and in that Case, your Humanity; your Patriotism; your Zeal for the Honour of God; will supply the Want of Powers of Persuasion in me; and your Liberality on this occasion will testify that the Benevolence of each one's Heart, is proportioned to the Powers of his Hand to do them good.

Your *Humanity* will incline you to forward this good Work; because Nature has implanted in our Breasts such a Sympathy between ourselves, and those of the same Species, that we cannot see their Distress without feeling some personal Uneasiness, which of Course we wish to relieve, as well for our own Sakes, as the Sake of the poor Sufferers.

Upon this Ground, let me appeal to any one present, who has been an Eye-witness to the former Situation of those who now are, and the present Situation of those, whom we wish to see Partakers of the Benefits of this Charity.—Let such say, whether, when he saw a Number of friendless unprotected Outcasts, destitute, not only of the Comforts, but the Necessaries of Life, some unpleasant Sensations did not arise in his Mind?—Whether he did not at least feel a Wish to relieve them, and
if

if the Means of doing it readily, had been pointed out to him, he would not have been willing, according to his Abilities, to contribute to the saving of their Bodies, and the civilizing of their Minds?

It is the more remarkable, if these were not the Dictates of Nature on this Occasion, because it is what Nature dictates, on Occasions somewhat similar, tho' infinitely less momentous.—When a domestic Animal of any Kind strays away from its right Owner, it generally happens that somebody takes Possession of it, and maintains it, on a Presumption, that its future Services will repay the Expence of its present Maintenance. What shall we say then—Is a deserted *human Creature* the only Animal under these Circumstances, that is judged not likely by its future Services to repay the Pains and Expence of preserving and supporting it?

I mentioned the Preservation of the Infant *Moses* by *Pharaoh's Daughter*, as the strongest Proof that could be alleged of the Propensity of Nature to succour the Helpless. This Propensity in her Case, was opposed by several weighty political Considerations, and if the Tenderness of Nature operated so strongly upon a Female of any other Nation, and in any other Age, as to make her forego all these Considerations, when a helpless Object claimed her Protection—*This Charity*, has every Thing to hope from

that generous Compassion which so eminently distinguishes the Females of this Nation, and this Age; more especially as all political Considerations, and the good of their Country coincide with, and enforce upon this Occasion, their natural Propensity to acts of Benevolence and Generosity.

Now if Nature so strongly pleads in Behalf of helpless Indigence, Wisdom and Prudence must, I think, approve the present Institution; which puts it in every one's Power, by contributing somewhat to the general Stock for the Relief of many, to suit their Charity to their Circumstances and Abilities.—Whereas, whatever Compassion an Individual may feel towards an Individual, it is in the Power of very few, comparatively speaking, to render effectual Services, without taking too great a Charge and Burthen upon themselves.

The Names and Characters of those Gentlemen, who so wisely planned, who so generously support, and who so ably and prudently conduct the Business of this Institution, are the best Proofs I can bring of its being founded on Principles of the truest *Patriotism*.—Let me not be understood to use the Word *Patriotism* in that narrow Sense, to which it is often perverted, when it is made to express the Tenets of any political Party. I mean that true, manly *Patriotism*, which, overlooking any little Shades of difference,

difference, with respect, either to the Externals of Religion, or the Politics of the Day, exerts itself in an active Zeal, for promoting the good of the Community at large; by forwarding every Undertaking that tends to the Honour of God, and the good of the Nation; by reforming the Morals of the People and by enforcing a dutiful Allegiance to our Sovereign, and a Submission to the Laws of that excellent Constitution under which it is our happiness to live.

The People are the strength and Riches of a State, and the End proposed to be answered by this Institution, is to secure to the State, the Services of many, which would otherwise be lost; and to render those useful Subjects, who would otherwise be a Burthen, and probably a Disgrace to the Community.—View this Undertaking in the lowest Light, in which it can possibly be placed, as an Experiment only. Let it be granted that some (many if you please), will hereafter prove unworthy of the kind Endeavours that have been used to save them from Distress and Ruin:—Yet still, if by God's good Providence, some few, some very few, should, not only be saved, but should hereafter be distinguished by their Services in Defence of the Honour and Interest of their Country; the Self-satisfaction and honest Pride which every Contributor to this Charity would feel on such an Occasion, would make them consider the small Sum advanced,

advanced, as having brought them somewhat *better* than *legal Interest*.

This is no visionary Supposition, it has been frequently realized; for many have climbed the arduous Heights of Honour and Renown, who had they not been first raised from the Ground by the friendly Hand of Charity, and led into the right Path, would, at best have lived and died unnoticed. Why should it not be so? Many of the Delicacies, many of the Ornaments of our Gardens and Fields are owing to the Industry and Skill of the *Botanist*, who collects from the wild inhospitable Deserts those Plants, which he deems capable of being improved and rendered serviceable by Cultivation.

And is not the Improvement already made in *these young Plants* by the Cultivation they have hitherto received, an Encouragement, to persevere in sheltering them, and collecting others who now, as they once did, stand exposed to the chilling Blasts of Poverty, and the infectious Canker of Vice? Have you not every Reason to suppose, that by pursuing the present Mode of Cultivation, they may be improved into good Subjects, and good Christians?

I thought it a Justice due to the Humanity, the Wisdom, and the Utility of this Institution, to shew, as strongly as I could,

could, within the Limits of the Time, which I could, presume your Patience would allow me; the Claim which the Objects of this Charity have to your Assistance, as fellow Creatures and fellow Subjects. But lest Prejudice, or any other Pretext unfavourable to this Undertaking should induce you to withhold your Bounty from them under either of these Descriptions, I recommend them to your Protection, in another Character, wherein they have a Claim upon you, which no Pretence can excuse, no Subterfuge can evade.—As a Minister of Christ I recommend them to you as *fellow Christians*, born Heirs to the same Promise of Redemption and Salvation through his Merits, with yourselves.—He has made your Behaviour to the Stranger, the Fatherless, and the Needy, the Test of your Love of him. To him personally you can do no Act of Charity; but he has declared that he will accept and reward benevolent Actions done to the least and lowest of our Christian Brethren, as done to himself:—And therefore, if *not* for the Honour of human Nature, if *not* for the good of the Community, yet for the Sake of your own Souls, beware how ye withhold good from them to whom it is due, when the present Occasion puts it in the Power of your Hands so easily and so effectually to do it.

T H E E N D.

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THE END.

BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY *Annual* ACCOUNT,

From the 1st of AUGUST 1785, to the 5th of JULY 1786.

Dr.	Mr. JOHN EDYE, TREASURER.	Cr.
1785. <i>August</i> . Collected at the Cathedral Doors, and at Dinner, - 32 18 3	1785. <i>Dec.</i> 9. Cost of Two Exche- quer Bills, - 200 15 0	
BENEFACTIONS. Chamber of <i>Bristol</i> , £52 10 Society of Merchants, 52 10 Richard Burke, Esq. Recorder of the City of <i>Bristol</i> , - 52 10 Dean and Chapter of <i>Bristol</i> , - 10 10 William Turner, Esq. of <i>Belmont</i> , - 100 0 Rowles Scudamore, Esq. - 50 0 Mr. John Townsend, Surgeon, - 21 0 Right Worshipful John Farr, Esq. Mayor, President, - 5 5 Right Worshipful John Crofts, Esq. Mayor, President, - 5 5 A Person unknown, by C. F. Schmoll, - 3 3 Mr. Cæsar Parr, - 1 1 Mr. Stephens, of <i>Ca-</i> <i>merton</i> , - 1 1 Mr. Walter Jacks, be- ing Part of an Award paid him, and which he made a Present of to the Society, - 5 0	1786. <i>Jan.</i> 11. Ditto of Three Dit. 303 5 3 <i>April</i> 4. Cash paid William Helps, by Order of the Committee, - 200 0 0 <i>Juny</i> 21. Cost of Five India Bonds, - 519 5 8 <i>July</i> 6. Cash paid William Helps, by Order of the Committee, 300 0 0 Ditto Balance of his Account, - 36 1 2	
		£1559 7 1
293 Annual Subscribers, - 474 12 0	N. B. The Five India Bonds above-men- tioned remain in the Hands of the Treasurer, for the Benefit of the So- ciety.	
Received of Mr. Richard Hawkeswell, a yearly Be- nefaction by the Corpora- tion of <i>Bristol</i> , - 30 0 0		
Received of Mr. James Dal- tera, Treasurer to the Soci- ety of Merchants, a yearly Benefaction by the said So- ciety, - 30 0 0		
Received for Five Exchequer Bills, and Interest - 511 0 0		
	1438 5 3	
Balance due to the Treasurer, 121 1 10		
D	£1559 7 1	

BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

From the 1st of August 1885, to the 31st of July 1886.

MR. JOHN EDY, TREASURER.

1886-87 Dec. 9. Coft of Two Hops - 200 17 0 1886-87 Jan. 11. Dine of Three Dis. 303 2 3 April 4. Cash paid William Helps, by Order of the Committee, - 200 0 0 June 21. Coft of Five India Bonds, - 219 2 8 July 6. Cash paid William Helps, by Order of the Committee, 300 0 0 Dine Balance of his Account, - 36 1 2 £1229 7 1 M. R. The Five India Bonds above mentioned remain in the Hands of the Treasurer, for the Benefit of the Society.	Collected at the Cathedral Doors, and at Dinner, - 32 12 3 BENEFICATIONS. Chamber of Music, £25 10 0 Society of Musicians, £2 10 0 Richard Burke, Esq., Recorder of the City, of Bristol, - 25 10 0 Dan and Chapter of Bristol, - 10 10 0 William Turner, Esq., of Bristol, - 100 0 0 Rowley Spedding, Esq., - 20 0 0 Mr. John Townsend, - 21 0 0 Right Worshipful John Fox, Esq., Mayor, - 2 0 0 Right Worshipful John Collier, Esq., Mayor, - 2 0 0 Frederick A. Porter unknown, by C. F. Schmitt, - 2 0 0 Mr. John Parr, - 1 0 0 Mr. Stephens, of Ca. - 2 0 0 Mr. Walter Jack, by way of an Award paid him, and which he made a present of to the Society, - 2 0 0 1885-86 1885-86 Received of Mr. Richard Lawkwell, a yearly Subscription by the Corporation of Bristol, - 30 0 0 Received of Mr. James Dalrymple, Treasurer to the Society of Musicians, a yearly Benefaction by the said Society, - 130 0 0 Received for Nine Exchange Bills, and Interest, - 511 0 0 1885-86 Balance due to the Treasurer, £1 10 0 £1229 7 1
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A GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF
Mr. WILLIAM HELPS'S ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE,

Audited at the Quarterly Meetings by the COMMITTEE.

REPAIRS, And Alterations at the School at Stapleton, to render the same fit for the Reception of Boys	l.	s.	d.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
				l.	s.	l.	s.
FURNITURE. 27 Bedsteads, Beds, Blankets, Sheets, &c. complete -	-	-	-	44	13	9	
Kitchen Utensils -	76	8	0				
Garden Ditto -	25	14	10				
Combs, Scissars, &c. -	1	1	10				
	0	17	10				
				104	2	6	
TOTAL OF REPAIRS AND FURNITURE, which will hereafter occasion but a small Charge upon the Society unless the Number of Boys should be increased.						148	16
CLOATHING. For Boys in the House, which are used by the different Suc- cession of Boys till worn out.						3	
442 Yards Kersey -	34	5	4				
39½ Yards Blue Penny Stone and Scarlet Cloth -	2	7	3				
2 Ready-made Jackets, Breech- es, and 1 Shirt -	0	16	6				
23 Pieces Check for Shirts -	34	15	6				
102½ Yards Russia Drab, for Breeches -	6	11	11				
108 Ells of Hempen Sprig and 50 Canvas Bags, for Trowsers -	8	2	6				
93 Pair Stockings -	6	1	7				
68 Dutch Caps -	3	10	10				
67 Worsted Caps -	1	7	5				
68 Pair Shoes and Mending -	14	0	0				
99 Handkerchiefs -	2	8	6				
36 Groce Horn Buttons -	1	4	9				
Thread, Tape, &c. -	1	15	0				
Mrs. Thomas, making Jackets, Breeches, and Shirts -	6	3	6				
				120	12	4	
N. B. Of the foregoing there re- main in the Store-Rooms, 52 Jackets, 18 Piec. Check to make Shirts, 42 Breech- es, 50 Trowsers, 36 Pair Stockings, 46 Neck Hand- kerchiefs, 9 Pieces Kersey, 1 Piece Blue Penny Stone, 25 Yards Hempen Sprig, 23½ Groce Horn Buttons, 2 Groce Six Dozen Shirt Buttons, and Thread, Nee- dles and Worsted, amount- ing to about 80l. D 2						148	16
						3	

ABSTRACT

		Total.			Total.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward		-	-	-	120	12	4
Provisions, Bread and Butcher		28	9	5 1/2			
Beef, Mutton, and Pork		28	15	6			
Beer		16	2	11			
Cheese		9	5	7 1/2			
Potatoes, &c.		9	5	4			
Butter		2	13	8			
Milk		6	13	4 1/2			
Groceries		3	3	0			
Pease		3	15	7 1/2			
Oatmeal		2	14	0			
Salt		0	11	7 1/2			
Soap		3	13	0			
Candles		0	17	0			
Coals and Faggots		5	0	6			
Sundry INCIDENTAL CHARGES, including Halling the Provisions, Stores, &c. to the School, Working in the Garden, Shaving the Boys when admitted, different Seeds sowed in the Garden, Mops, Brushes, &c.					118	18	1 1/2
Total Expences in the House for Cloaths and Provisions					244	2	3
N. B. Of the foregoing there are 10 Sacks of Potatoes planted in the Garden, also 2000 Plants; and there remain unused 147 Loaves of Bread, 20lb. Biscuit, 13lb. Beef, Mutton, and Pork, 4 Barrels of Beef, 110lb. Cheese, 10lb. Potatoes, 102 Pints Pease, 31 Pints Oatmeal, 18lb. Soap, 7 Horseload of Coal, and 6 Dozen Faggots, amounting to about 13l.							
STATIONARY WARE and PRINTING, including Stamps for Indentures							
N. B. This Article is necessarily larger than it will hereafter be, as in it are included all the Account Books, which will be sufficient, with few Additions, for several Years to come.							
					27	12	6
					430	11	0

	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	420 11 0
OAKUM, JUNK, and TAR	16 6 9	
N. B. From this the Boys have made 656 Points, 13 Gaskets, 891lb. Spun Yarn, and 166 Robin Logs, and none of which are yet disposed of; the Number of Boys at first being but few, and unused to this Employ, and many necessary Things having been done about the Yard and Premises by the Boys, to save the Expence of hiring Labourers, but little of this Kind of Work has been done, proportionate to what is hereafter expected.		

CLOATHING and APPRENTICING SIXTEEN BOYS, viz.

James Beer,	} To Mr. James Cowley, Merchant.	
John Clarke,		
Thomas Ray,		
Geo. Cocking,	} To Messrs. Jeremiah Hill, Tho. Eagles, and John Roach, Merchants.	
Samuel Beard,		
William Jones,		
John Holloway,	} To Mr. James Rogers, Merchant.	
John Jones,		
George Preston,		
John Palmer,	} To James Jones, Esq. Merchant.	
John Pode,		
John Jones,		
Elias Shaddock,		
William Crewe,		
Joseph Cooke,	} To Mr. William Saunders, Merchant.	
James Bishop,		
Bedding, &c. included.		- - - 40 18 8

SALARIES.

William Thomas, Master, 4 Months, 23 Days, at 20l. per Year,	7 19 2	
William Barber, Assistant Master, from 1st Feb. to 15th June, that is allowing him a Month's Wages for being discharged 15th May, at 10l.	8 14 0	
	11 13 2	57 5 5
		477 16 5

	l.	s.	d.	TOTAL.	l.	s.	d.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	14	13	2					477 16 5
William Barber, Assistant Master, from 29th May to 24th June, is 26 Days, at 10l.	0	14	3					
Thomas Hatter, Porter, from 18th April to 24th June, is 2 Months 6 Days, at 5l.	0	18	7					
Ann Raymond, Servant, from 30th May to 24th June, is 25 Days, at 4l.	0	5	9					
Mrs. Griffiths, 1 Year's Attendance and Trouble	8	8	0					
William Helps, Secretary, from 15th August 1785 to 24th June 1786, is 10 Months and 9 Days, at 30l. per Annum	25	15	0					
Ditto, extraordinary Services this Year	10	10	0					
				21	19	9		
				36	5	0		
							58	4 9
							536	1 2

Number of Boys admitted, 69

Apprenticed
Expelled
Remain in the School,



James Beer, 16
John Clarke, 3
Thomas Rayner, 5
Geo. Cocking
Samuel Beards
William Jones
John Holloway
John Jones
George Preston
John Palmer
John Pade
John Jones
James Shaddock
William Crowe
Joseph Cooke
James Bishop
Bedding &c. included.

SALARIES

William Thomas, Master, 4 Months, 23 Days, at 10l. per Year
William Barber, Assistant Master, from 18th Feb. to 17th June, that is allowing him a Month's Wages for being discharged 15th May, at 10l.

27 2 2
177 10 2

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BRISTOL MARINE SOCIETY,

For the Year ending the 1st of AUGUST, 1785.

The Chamber of *Bristol* £30. — The Society of Merchant Venturers, £30.

A

J OHN ANDERSON, Esq. <i>l.</i> s.		
Alderman of <i>Bristol</i> ,	— 2	2
Levi Ames, Esq.	— 2	2
Mr. Richard Aldridge,	— 2	2
Mr. John Ames,	— 2	2
Mr. Matthew Aston,	— 1	1
Mr. Thomas Andrews,	— 1	1
Mr. Thomas Andrews,	— 1	1
Mr. Thomas Aldridge,	— 1	1
Mr. William Acraman,	— 1	1

B

Richard Bright, Esq.	— 4	4
Lowbridge Bright, Esq.	— 2	2
Nathaniel Brice, Esq.	— 2	2
Mr. Abraham Barnard,	— 2	2
Mr. George Bush,	— 2	2
Mr. Benjamin Baugh,	— 2	2
Mr. Robert Bush,	— 2	2
Mr. Joseph Beck,	— 2	2
Mr. J. B. Becket,	— 1	1
Mr. John Broughton,	— 1	1
Mr. Richard Birch,	— 1	1
Mr. Daniel Burges,	— 2	2
Mr. Nicholas Blannin,	— 2	2
Evan Baillie, Esq.	— 2	2
Mr. Joseph Bonbonous,	— 1	1
Mr. Cranfield Beecher,	— 1	1
Mr. Thomas Bonville,	— 1	1

Mr. John Ballard,	— 1	1
Mr. James Browne,	— 1	1
Jeremiah Baker, Esq.	— 2	2
Rev. Mr. T. Broughton,	— 1	1
Mr. James Barlow,	— 1	1
Mr. James Bazeley, Junr.	— 2	2
Mr. Timothy Browne,	— 1	1
Mr. John Paine Berjew,	— 1	1
Mr. Isaac Bence,	— 1	1
Mr. Thomas Booth,	— 1	1
William Battersby, Esq.	— 2	2
Edward Brice, Esq. Alder-		
man of <i>Bristol</i> ,	— 2	2
A. B. by Mr. John Edye,	— 1	1
Rev. Mr. Slade Baker,	— 1	1
Matthew Brickdale, Esq.	— 2	2
T. E. Blagden, Esq.	— 2	2
Mr. John Barlow,	— 1	1
Mrs. Berjew,	— 1	1
Robert Bruce, Esq.	— 2	2
N. Bigland, Esq. <i>Procester</i> .	2	2

C

Henry Cruger, Esq. Alder-		
man of <i>Bristol</i> ,	— 2	2
John Collard, Esq.	— 2	2
Rev. Mr. Collinson,	— 1	1
Mr. Edw. Pye Chamberlayne,	1	1
John Cockburne, Esq.	— 2	2
Mr. John Croke,	— 1	1

✓ Mr. Berkeley Concklin, £ 1 1
 Mr. John Chubb, — 4 4
 Mr. Isaac Cooke, — 1 1
 Mr. Thomas Cole, — 1 1
 James Cross, Esq., — 2 2
 John Cave, Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Coulson, — 2 2
 Mr. Anthony P. Collings, — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Crawford, — 1 1
 Rev. Dr. John Camplin, — 1 1
 Mr. Henry Cooke, — 1 1
 Mr. Robert Castle, — 2 2
 Mr. Lancelot Cowper, — 1 1
 Geo. J. Cholmondeley, Esq., 2 2

D

Sir John Durbin, Knt. Alder-
 man of Bristol, — 2 2
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 Mr. James Daltera, — 2 2
 Mr. Edward Daniel, — 1 1
 Mr. William Dyer, — 1 1
 Dowell, Gardiner, and Dowell 3 3
 Mr. William Delpratt, — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Dunbar, — 1 1
 Thomas Daniel, Senr. Esq., 2 2
 Mr. John Daubeney, — 2 2
 Mr. John Davies, — 2 2
 Mr. Henry Durbin, — 1 1
 Mr. William Dyer, — 1 1
 George Daubeney, Esq., — 2 2
 Mrs. Dyer, — 1 1
 Mr. William Daniel, — 1 1

E

Isaac Elton, Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. Samuel Edwards, — 2 2
 Mr. John Edye, — 2 2
 Mr. William Elton, — 2 2

Mr. Thomas Elletson, £ 1 1
 Rev. Mr. Joseph Easterbrook, 1 1
 Mr. Philip Elliot, — 1 1
 Mr. William Edwards, — 1 1
 Mr. Henry Edgeworth, — 1 1
 Mr. Thomas Eagles, — 1 1
 Mr. William Edwards, — 1 1
 Rev. Mr. Caleb Evans, — 1 1
 Abraham Elton, Esq., — 1 1

Richard Fydeil, Esq., — 2 2
 William Fry, Junr. Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. Patrick Fitzhenry, — 2 2
 Mr. Paul Farr, — 1 1
 Mr. William Fry, Senr., — 2 2
 Mr. Philip Furze, — 1 1
 Mr. Perry Fitzherbert, — 1 1
 Mr. William Fenn, — 1 1
 Mr. Peter Fry, Axbridge, — 1 1
 Mr. Patrick Forehan, — 1 1
 John Freeman, Junr. Esq., — 2 2
 John Fowler, Esq., — 2 2

G

John Gordon, Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. William Gibbons, — 2 2
 Mr. Richard George, — 2 2
 Mr. Samuel Gomond, — 2 2
 Mr. John Gresley, — 2 2
 Mr. Peter Goodwin, — 2 2
 Schaw Grossett, Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. George Gibbs, — 1 1
 John Gordon, Junr. Esq., — 2 2
 John Garnett, Esq., — 2 2
 John Gore, Esq., — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Granger, — 1 1
 Mr. Philip George, — 2 2
 Mr. William Gwynn, — 1 1

William Gordon, Esq. £ 2 2
 Mr. Benjamin Gillam, — 2 2
 Mr. William Griffiths, — 1 1

H

Charles Joseph Harford, Esq. 2 2
 Mr. John Hawkins, — 2 2
 Mr. Robert Hall, — 2 2
 Mr. Joseph Hall, — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Hobbs, — 2 2
 John Scandret Harford, Esq. 2 2
 Charles Edward Harford, Esq. 2 2
 James Harvey, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. Daniel Hague, — 1 1
 Mr. John Hughes, — 1 1
 Mr. Wintour Harris, — 1 1
 Messrs. J. Hanmer and Peter
 Eaton, — 1 1
 Mr. James Martin Hilhouse, 1 1
 Mr. Richard Hill, — 1 1
 Mr. William Hare, Senr. — 1 1
 Mr. Joseph Hawkeswell, — 2 2
 Messrs. Richard and Tho. Hale, 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Hill, — 1 1
 Rev. Mr. Joseph Hoskins, — 1 1
 Francis Hammond, Esq. — 1 1
 Edward Harford, Esq. — 2 2
 Henry Hobhouse, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. Truman Harford, — 2 2
 Joseph Harford, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. John Harris, — 1 1
 Jeremiah Hill, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. William Hipfley, — 1 1
 Messrs. Ames Hellicar and Son, 2 2
 James Hill, Esq. — 1 1
 Thomas Harris, Esq. Alder-
 man of *Bristol*, — 2 2
 Miss Elizabeth Hill, *Stapleton*, 1 1
 Charles Harford, Esq. — 1 1

E

Mr. Jeremiah Hill, Junr. £ 2 2
 Mr. Charles Hill, — 1 1
 Mr. William Helps, — 1 1

I

James Jones, Esq. — 2 2
 Messrs. Jones and Winwood, 2 2
 Mr. Walter Jacks, — 2 2
 William Jones, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Jones, — 2 2
 Mr. William James, — 1 1
 Mr. Abraham Jones, — 1 1
 James Ireland, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. William Rogers Jones, 1 1
 Mr. William James, — 1 1
 Mr. John Sartin James, — 1 1
 Rev. Doctor Tho. Ireland, — 1 1

K

Thomas Kington, Esq. — 2 2
 Mr. Thomas Keefe, Junr. — 2 2
 Mr. Ambrose G. King, — 1 1
 Mr. John King, — 1 1
 Mr. Jacob Kirby, — 2 2

L

Sir James Laroche, Bart. — 2 2
 Mr. James Lockier, — 2 2
 Mr. Ulysses Lynch, — 1 1
 Mr. William Peter Lunell, — 2 2
 Mr. John Robert Lucas, — 1 1
 Dr. Abraham Ludlow, — 2 2
 Mrs. Laroche, — 2 2
 Mr. David Lewis, — 1 1
 Mr. John Lean, — 1 1
 Mr. Richard Llewellyn, — 1 1
 Mr. Richard Llewellyn, Junr. 1 1
 Mr. William Lucy, — 1 1
 Mr. Robert Lewis, — 1 1
 Lady Lippincott, — 2 2
 A Lady by Mr. W. Fry, Senr. 1 1

M

John Maxse, Esq.	£ 2 2
James Morgan, Esq.	— 2 2
Mr. John Morgan,	— 2 2
Mr. Thomas Morgan,	— 2 2
Mr. Evan Morgan,	— 1 1
Mr. Matthew Mease,	— 1 1
Mr. William Morgan,	— 1 1
Captain William Maddocks,	1 1
Samuel Munckley, Esq.	— 2 2
Dr. William Moncrieff,	— 2 2
Philip Miles, Esq.	— 2 2
Mr. George P. M'Carthy,	— 1 1
Mr. John Morgan,	— 1 1
Mr. Thomas Morgan,	— 2 2
Mr. John Maddick,	— 1 1

N

John Noble, Esq.	— 2 2
Mr. Sheriff Nash,	— 2 2
Mr. John Naylor,	— 1 1
Mr. John Padmore Noble,	— 1 1

O

Mr. Simon Oliver,	— 1 1
Mr. Thomas Oliver,	— 1 1
Mr. William Overend,	— 2 2

P

Philip Protheroe, Esq.	— 2 2
Mr. William Pine,	— 2 2
Mr. James Palmer,	— 1 1
Mr. John Palmer, Junr.	— 2 2
Mr. Onesiphorus Power,	— 2 2
Dr. James Plomer,	— 1 1
Mr. Richard Parker,	— 2 2
Mr. Arthur Palmer, Junr.	— 1 1
Mr. Nicholas Pocock,	— 1 1
Mr. William Innes Pocock,	1 1
Mr. John Page,	— 2 2
Dr. Andrew Pringle,	— 2 2

R

Thomas Rothley, Esq.	£ 2 2
Mr. James Rogers,	— 2 2
Mr. John Rudhall,	— 2 2
Mr. John Rawlins,	— 2 2
Mr. George Roach,	— 1 1
Mr. Charles Ridout,	— 1 1
Mr. Jacob Riddle,	— 1 1
Capt. Archibald Robe,	— 1 1
Mr. Edward Rosser,	— 1 1
Mr. John Roach,	— 1 1
Dr. Thomas Rigge,	— 2 2

S

Samuel Span, Esq.	— 2 2
Mr. William Saunders,	— 2 2
Mr. William Studley,	— 2 2
Mr. Thomas Shapland,	— 2 2
Mr. Cha. Frederick Schmoll,	2 2
Messrs. Wm. Stephens and Co.	2 2
Mr. Richard Stratton,	— 2 2
Mr. Robert Southey,	— 1 1
Mrs. Shirley,	— 2 2
Mr. George Stott,	— 1 1
Mr. Joseph Smith,	— 2 2
Mr. Richard Smith,	— 2 2
Mr. Joel Stuckey,	— 1 1
Mr. Thomas Saunders,	— 1 1
Mr. William Seyer,	— 1 1
Mr. William Stephens,	— 2 2
Mr. Charles Smith,	— 2 2
Mr. Richard Symes,	— 1 1
Mr. Samuel Shute,	— 1 1
Mr. James Sutton,	— 1 1
Mr. John Shaw,	— 1 1

William Turner, Esq. Belmont,	2 2
Mr. Samuel Thomas,	— 2 2
Mr. George Thorne,	— 2 2

Mr. Thomas Tustin,	£	2	2
Mr. Richard Tombs,	—	2	2
Mr. Henry Tove,	—	1	1
Mr. John Turnpenny,	—	1	1
Thomas Tyndall, Esq.	—	2	2
Thomas Tyndall, Junr. Esq.	2	2	
Mr. Samuel Townsend,	—	2	2
Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of <i>Glocester,</i>	—	1	1

V

Richard Vaughan, Esq.	—	2	2
Mr. James Vaughan,	—	2	2
John Vassal, Esq.	—	2	2
Mr. John Vowell, Junr. <i>Lon-</i> <i>don,</i>	—	1	1

W

John Fisher Weare, Esq.	—	2	2
Samuel Worrall, Esq.	—	2	2

Mr. Samuel Whitechurch,	£	2	2
Mr. Matthew Wright,	—	2	2
Messrs. Wasbrough and Mail- lard,	—	2	2
Mr. Edward Watkins,	—	1	1
Mr. George Watson, Junr.	2	2	
Mr. John Weeks,	—	2	2
Mr. Thomas Whitehead,	—	2	2
Mr. John Woodward,	—	2	2
Mr. Edward Willis,	—	1	1
Mr. Thomas Williams,	—	2	2
Mr. James Weeks,	—	2	2
Mr. Joseph Wood,	—	1	1
Mr. Edward Westley,	—	1	1
Mr. Job Watts,	—	1	1
Rowland Williams, Esq.	—	1	1
Messrs. Willis and Shepherd,	1	1	
Mr. William Wetherill,	—	2	2

D O N A T I O N S.

THE Chamber of <i>Bristol,</i>	—	—	—	£	52	10	0
The Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of <i>Bristol,</i>					52	10	0
Richard Burke, Esq. Recorder of the City of <i>Bristol,</i>	—				52	10	0
Dean and Chapter of <i>Bristol,</i>	—	—	—		10	10	0
William Turner, Esq. of <i>Belmont,</i>	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
Rowles Scudamore, Esq.	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Mr. John Townsend, Surgeon,	—	—	—	—	21	0	0
Right Worshipful John Farr, Esq. Mayor, President,	—				5	5	0
Right Worshipful John Crofts, Esq. Mayor, President,	—				5	5	0
A Person unknown, by Mr. Charles Frederick Schmoll,					3	3	0
Mr. Cæsar Parr,	—	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Stephens, of <i>Ston,</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Jacks, being Part of an Award paid him, and which he made a Present of to the Society.	—	—	—	—	5	0	0

Mr. Samuel Whitehead	£ 2 0	Mr. Thomas Tabor	£ 2 0
Mr. Matthew Wright	— 2 0	Mr. Richard Tombs	— 2 0
Mr. William Wainwright and Mable	— 1 0	Mr. Henry Toye	— 1 0
Mr. John Wainwright	— 2 0	Mr. John Turpin	— 1 0
Mr. Edward Wainwright	— 1 0	Thomas Tyndall, Esq.	— 2 0
Mr. George Wainwright, Junr.	— 2 0	Thomas Tyndall, Junr. Esq.	— 2 0
Mr. John Weeks	— 2 0	Mr. Samuel Townshend	— 2 0
Mr. Thomas Whitehead	— 2 0	Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of	— 1 0
Mr. John Woodward	— 2 0	Gloucester	— 1 0
Mr. Edward Willis	— 1 0		
Mr. Thomas Williams	— 2 0		
Mr. James Weeks	— 2 0		
Mr. Joseph Wood	— 1 0		
Mr. Edward Wesley	— 1 0		
Mr. Job Ware	— 1 0		
Rowland Williams, Esq.	— 1 0		
Mr. Willis and Shepherd	— 1 0		
Mr. William Weatherill	— 2 0		



D O N A T I O N S

£ 2 10 0	The Chamber of Bristol
£ 2 10 0	The Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol
£ 2 10 0	Richard Burke, Esq. Recorder of the City of Bristol
£ 10 10 0	Dean and Chapter of Bristol
£ 100 0 0	William Turner, Esq. of Belmont
£ 50 0 0	Rowles Beadsmore, Esq.
£ 21 0 0	Mr. John Townshend, Surgeon
£ 2 0 0	Right Worshipful John Parr, Esq. Mayor, President
£ 2 0 0	Right Worshipful John Cross, Esq. Mayor, President
£ 3 0 0	A Person unknown, by Mr. Charles Frederick Schmoll
£ 1 0 0	Mr. Cesar Parr
£ 1 0 0	Mr. Stephen
£ 2 0 0	Mr. Walter Jackson, being Part of an Award paid him, and which he made a Present of to the Society.